

# BANK OF HAWAII

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS,  
\$1,028,982.39

## OFFICERS:

Chas. M. Cooke.....President  
P. C. Jones.....Vice-President  
F. W. Macfarlane.....2nd Vice-President  
C. H. Cooke.....Cashier  
C. Hustace Jr.....Asst. Cashier  
F. B. Damon.....Asst. Cashier & Sec'y  
Z. K. Meyers.....Auditor  
Board of Directors: Chas. M. Cooke,  
P. C. Jones, F. W. Macfarlane, E. F.  
Bishop, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCand-  
less, Geo. R. Carter, C. H. Atherton, F.  
C. Atherton, C. H. Cooke, F. B. Damon.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DE-  
PARTMENTS.Strict Attention given to all branches  
of Banking

JUDD BUILDING, FORT STREET

ESTABLISHED IN 1830

## BISHOP & CO.

### BANKERS

Commercial and Travellers'  
Letters of Credit issued on the  
Bank of California and The Lon-  
don Joint Stock Bank, Limited,  
London.  
Correspondents for the Amer-  
ican Express Company, and  
Thos. Cook & Son.  
Interest allowed on term and  
Savings Bank Deposits.

## PACIFIC PHOTO GALLERY

Waverly Block.  
(17 Hotel St. makai side.)

Photography in all its branches, pic-  
tures enlarged.  
Kodak developing and printing a  
specialty.

Claus Spreckels. Wm. G. Irwin

## Claus Spreckels & Co.

### BANKERS

HONOLULU, H. T.

San Francisco Agents—The Nevada  
National Bank of San Francisco.

## DRAW EXCHANGE ON

SAN FRANCISCO—The Nevada Na-  
tional Bank of San Francisco.  
LONDON—Union of London & Smith's  
Bank, Ltd.  
NEW YORK—American Exchange Na-  
tional Bank.  
CHICAGO—Corn Exchange National  
Bank.  
PARIS—Credit Lyonnais.  
BERLIN—Dresdner Bank.  
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA—The  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking  
Corporation.  
NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA—  
Bank of New Zealand, and Bank of  
Australasia.  
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER—Bank  
of British North America.  
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING  
AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS.  
Deposits Received, Loans Made on  
Approved Security, Commercial and  
Travellers' Credits issued. Bills of Ex-  
change Bought and Sold.

COLLECTING PROMPTLY AC-  
COUNTED FOR.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

### LIMITED.

Capital (Paid Up)... Yen 24,000,000.00  
Reserved Fund..... 15,050,000.00  
Special Reserved Fund 2,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

## Branches and Agencies:

Tokio, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Lon-  
don, Lyons, New York, San Francisco,  
Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Han-  
kow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, New-  
chang, Dalny, Port Arthur, Antung,  
Halen, Liaoyang, Mukden, Tienling,  
Chungchun.

The bank buys and receives for col-  
lection bills of exchange, issues Drafts  
and Letters of Credit, and transact a  
general banking business.

Honolulu Branch 67 King Street

HAVE YOUR SHIRTS AND COLLARS  
DONE BY THE

## French Laundry

with their new French dry cleaning  
process.

258 Beretania St. Phone 1491.

1909 CALENDARS

MEMO CALENDAR PADS.

OAT &amp; MOSSMAN

76 Merchant St., near P. O.

# SUGAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21.

—The average citizen of the United  
States consumes half him own weight  
in sugar every year, and the sugar bill  
of the country aggregates a million dol-  
lars for every day of the year.

These assertions are justified by a  
statistical statement just prepared by  
the Bureau of Statistics of the Depart-  
ment of Commerce and Labor, which  
shows the quantity of sugar produced  
in the United States, the quantity  
brought from our own islands, the  
quantity imported from foreign coun-  
tries, and the quantity exported, show-  
ing a total consumption of from 6 to  
7 billion pounds a year, the total for  
the latest year, 1907, being 7,089,667,075  
pounds. Calculating this enormous  
total at the average retail price of 5 1-4  
cents per pound, we get a total of 372  
million dollars as its cost to the con-  
sumer, or more than a million dollars  
for each of the 365 days of the year.  
Dividing this total of 7,089,667,975  
pounds by the 1907 figures of popula-  
tion, we get an average consumption  
for 1907 of 82 3-5 pounds per capita,  
which is more than one-half of the  
average per capita weight of the peo-  
ple of the country, including men, wo-  
men and children in this calculation.

One-fifth of this enormous total of 7  
billion pounds, speaking now in very  
general terms, is produced at home,  
one-fifth is brought from our own is-  
lands, and the remaining three-fifths  
from foreign countries. Speaking  
more accurately, the Bureau of Statis-  
tics' statement shows that 213 per cent  
of the sugar consumption of the coun-  
try in 1907 was of home production,  
17.7 per cent from our own islands,  
and the remaining 61 per cent came from  
foreign countries. The home prod-  
uct amounted to 1,511 million pounds,  
that brought from the islands, 1,254  
million pounds, and that from foreign  
countries, 4,367 million pounds. Of  
the 1,511 million pounds produced at  
home, 544 millions was produced from  
cane and 967 millions from beets. Of  
the 1,354 million pounds brought from  
our own islands, 408 millions was from  
Porto Rico, 821 millions from Hawaii,  
and 25 millions from the Philippines.  
Of the 4,367 million pounds brought  
from foreign countries, 3,236 millions  
was cane sugar from Cuba, 732 mil-  
lions from other cane sugar countries,  
and 398 millions beet sugar produced  
in Europe. Meantime, 43 million  
pounds were exported, leaving the to-  
tal consumption at home, as above in-  
dicated over 7 billion pounds.

The sugar record of the United States  
in 1907 was unique in several par-  
ticulars. The quantity of sugar impor-  
ted from foreign countries was larger  
than ever before, the quantity brought  
from our own islands was larger than  
in any former year, the quantity pro-  
duced at home exceeded that of any  
other year, the quantity exported was  
larger than in any year of the past  
decade, and the per capita consumption  
was the largest ever recorded, an aver-  
age of 82.6 pounds for each man, wo-  
man, and child of continental United  
States. An equally interesting fea-  
ture of this record year of 1907 was  
the fact that the production of beet  
sugar, for the first time exceeded the  
production of cane sugar; the product  
of the year being, cane sugar 544 mil-  
lion pounds; beet sugar, 967 million  
pounds.

The increase in the production of  
beet sugar in the United States has  
been very rapid in recent years. A  
decade ago, in 1897, the production of  
beet sugar was about 84 million pounds  
against 644 million pounds of cane sug-  
ar. Five years later, in 1902, the  
beet sugar production was 369 million  
pounds, against 729 million pounds of  
cane sugar; in 1907, beet sugar pro-  
duction was 967 million pounds, against  
544 million pounds of cane sugar, the  
beet sugar production of 1907 being  
greater than that of cane sugar in any  
year in the history of the country.

The record of sugar brought from  
the tropical islands now under the  
American flag is also interesting. The  
quantity brought from Porto Rico in  
1907 was 408 million pounds, or more  
than in any year except 1906; that from  
the Hawaiian Islands, 821 millions, or  
more than in any years except 1905;  
and that from the Philippine Islands,  
25 million pounds, or less than that  
during any of the past 20 years except  
1901, 1902 and 1903, when the quan-  
tities were abnormally small. The  
quantity brought from Cuba in 1907  
was also larger than in any earlier  
year, being 3,236 million pounds,  
against 2,820 millions in the former  
high-record year, 1904. The quantity  
of sugar brought from Porto Rico in  
1907 was about five times as much as  
the average before annexation; the  
quantity brought from the Hawaiian  
Islands has about doubled since an-  
nexation, although for several years  
prior to that time it was being impor-  
ted free of duty under the reciprocity  
agreement with the Hawaiian govern-  
ment. Meantime, although the quan-  
tity brought in from Hawaii has  
doubled, and the quantity from Porto  
Rico more than quadrupled, there has  
been a large increase in the home pro-  
duction, especially of beet sugar, of  
which the production in 1897 was about

84 million pounds, and in 1907, 967  
million pounds.

Another interesting fact shown by  
the Bureau of Statistics table is the  
world's production of sugar and the  
share thereof consumed in the United  
States. The table shows that the  
world's production has practically  
doubled in the past 20 years, having  
grown from 17 billion pounds in 1887  
to 32 billions in 1907, and that while  
the United States consumed about 18  
per cent of the total world's produc-  
tion of 1887, it consumed 22 per cent  
of the greatly increased production of  
1907. A still more interesting fact  
shown regarding the world's sugar  
crop is that beets now supply one-half  
of the grand total produced, while 20  
years ago they supplied but about one-  
third of the total product.

The table which follows presents in  
condensed form certain of the more  
important facts presented in the Bu-  
reau of Statistics' table above referred  
to.

Sugar production and consumption in the United States and chief source of  
imported product, with statistics of prices, per capita consumption, etc.,  
1890, 1900, and 1907.

	1890.	1900.	1907.
	Million pounds.	Million pounds.	Million pounds.
Produced in continental United States:			
Cane	305.8	334.2	544.3
Beet	4.9	163.4	967.2
Total sugar	310.7	497.6	1,511.5
Brought into United States from—			
Porto Rico	76.9	72.6	408.1
Hawaii	224.5	504.7	821.0
Philippines	259.8	49.5	25.2
Total from islands	561.2	626.8	1,254.3
Imported into United States from countries other than above-named islands:			
Beet	601.1	701.5	397.7
Cane from Cuba	1,041.1	705.5	3,236.5
Cane from other countries	731.6	1,984.3	732.5
Total	2,373.8	3,391.3	4,369.7
Exported	47.5	26.9	42.9
Consumption in continental United States	3,197.2	4,488.8	7,089.7
World production of sugar	18,637.0	24,274.6	32,179.7
Percentage of world product:			
Beet	43.0	50.8	49.7
Cane	57.0	49.2	50.3
Percentage of world product consumed in United States	17.2	18.5	22.0
Percentage of consumption in United States sup- plied by—			
Domestic sugar	9.7	11.1	21.3
Sugar from islands named	17.5	14.0	17.7
Sugar from foreign countries	72.8	74.9	61.0
Per capita consumption in United States (pounds)	51.1	58.8	82.6
Price per pound at New York expressed in cents:			
Raw centrifugal	5.57	4.57	3.76
Refined, granulated	6.27	5.32	4.65

## HEADACHE

Frequent, or periodical headaches,  
weaken the brain, and very often ex-  
tinguish the light of reason. Dr. Miles'  
Anti-Pain Pills will cure headache  
quickly, by soothing the irritated ner-  
ves of the brain. They also prevent  
pain if taken when first symptoms of  
headache appear. 25 doses, 25c. Nev-  
er sold in bulk.

## A LITTLE PREVIOUS.

A gypsy, upon release from jail, met  
a friend.  
"What were you in for?" asked the  
friend.  
"I found a horse."  
"Found a horse? Nonsense! They  
wouldn't let you go for finding a horse."  
"Well, but you see I found him be-  
fore the owner lost him." — Every-  
body's Magazine.

## One Needs a Tonic



in this cli-  
mate to  
keep in the  
best of  
health.

Something  
to stir the  
appetite,  
and quick-

en the sluggish blood,  
something to soothe the  
tired brain and quiet  
the restless nerves.

Try it for a week---a  
good glass of Primo  
Beer, the finest and pur-  
est beer brewed today,  
with your lunch or din-  
ner.

## Primo Beer For Health

## Fraternal Meetings

HARMONY LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening at 7:30  
in Odd Fellows Hall, Fort Street. Vis-  
iting brothers cordially invited to at-  
tend.

J. LIGHTFOOT, N. G.  
E. R. HENDRY, Sec.

HONOLULU LODGE 616, P. B. O. E.

will meet in their hall, King street  
near Fort, every Friday evening. By  
order of the E. R.

WM. H. McINERNEY, E. R.  
H. C. EASTON, Secy.

## DIVISION No. 1, A. O. H.

DIVISION No. 1, A. O. H.  
Meets every first and third Wednes-  
day, at 8 p. m., in C. B. U. Hall, Fort  
Street. Visiting brothers are cordially  
invited to attend.

FRANK D. CREEDON, Pres.  
JAMES T. CAREY, Sec.

## 4 SUITS FOR \$1.50.

We will clean and press 4 suits a  
month for \$1.50 if you join our clothes  
cleaning club. Good work guaranteed.

JOIN NOW.

TELEPHONE 496.

The Ohio Clothes Cleaning Co.  
Harrison Block, Beretania nr Fort.

## W. G. IRWIN & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE  
Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool, Eng.  
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co., of  
Edinburg, Scotland.  
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of  
London.

The Upper Rhine Ins. Co., Ltd.

## Ring Up

The City Messenger Service for  
prompt delivery, personal attention  
and carefulness to parcels and mes-  
sages.

CITY MESSENGER SERVICE.  
Union Street. Phone 422

## The Latest Parisian

### GOWNS!

—at—  
MADAME LAMBERTS

Harrison Block. Beretania &amp; Fort Sts

# YOU WANT The News First.

## You Want Your Ads Read

## Here Is Some Advice--

Honolulu more than any other  
city in the World, is a place where  
the Evening Paper gets the news  
first. The clock here is over two  
hours behind the clock at San  
Francisco, four hours behind  
Chicago, five hours behind New  
York and ten to eleven hours  
behind the clocks in the Europe  
an capitals.

This means that when The  
Star is going to press THE DAY  
IS CLOSED in Washington, Chi-  
cago, New York and Europe and  
almost over in San Francisco.  
The news of the day is here for  
The Star.

Under modern conditions it  
takes practically no time to pre-  
pare and transmit news and THE  
STAR gets every evening the  
cable dispatches giving

## The News Of All the World

For the Day Just Ended--

Here are some of the features that go to make the evening paper  
the predominating factor in an advertising campaign:

It is delivered at the home each night when the whole family has  
plenty of time to read it.

It is carried home by the business man when his day's work is  
done and it stays there. A morning paper is usually carried down  
town by the head of the family and hurriedly read.

The evening paper is not read hurriedly, but thoroughly, so that  
all the advertisements receive their share of attention.

It presents the store news a little ahead, giving the prospective  
purchaser time to plan a shopping tour for the next morning.

The evening paper presents the news the day it happens. The  
morning paper the day after.

The evening paper presents the news first. The morning paper  
merely elaborates it.

The evening paper prints daylight news. The morning paper takes  
what is left.